

Government

From the late 1895 to 1963 Kenya was ruled by the British government. The British treated the people of Kenya very poor. On December 1963, Kenya finally gained independence from the British. The following year, Kenya became a republic (a government of officials elected by citizens).

Under the leadership of President Jomo Kenyatta, the public school system expanded, land was redistributed to Africans and national pride spread. For many years Kenyatta served as a strong leader for Kenya. In 1978 Kenyatta died and was succeeded by Vice President Daniel Arap Moi. During his leadership, Kenya faced shortages of food, jobs and land as its population boomed. Today Kenya's president is Mwai Kibaki who was previously the vice president of Kenya.



Tourism

Popularly regarded as the "Jewel of the East Africa", Kenya offers the most sophisticated tourism infrastructure in the region. Thousands of visitors from across the world travel to Kenya every year to discover its unique and diverse tourist attractions and they are never disappointed. Kenya is the land of 'national parks' and wildlife safaris. It is surely the most sought after destination for all those who wish to go on Africa safari vacations. It is the home to over 50 national parks and reserves, including six marine parks in the Indian Ocean.

Jambo!

Welcome to Magical Kenya



Trade

Kenya's economy also relies on import and export of goods with other countries. The main countries that support Kenya through import and exports are Uganda, UK, US, Egypt, Tanzania, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, India, China, and Japan.



Interesting Facts

- * The most dangerous land animal in Kenya is the Buffalo. The most dangerous water animal is the hippo.
- * Kenya has been named after Mount Kenya, a very significant landmark in the country.
- * The most popular sports in Kenya are cricket, track and field, boxing, soccer, volleyball, rugby, tennis and field hockey.
- * Kenya only has two seasons- the rainy season and the dry season.
- * The equator runs directly through Kenya.

Agriculture

Agriculture is a vital part of the Kenyan economy. The principal cash crops are tea, produce and coffee. The fertile highlands are the most successful agricultural regions in Africa where tea, coffee, sisal, pyrethrum, corn, and wheat are grown. These crops come from small African-owned farms. The semi-arid savanna of the north and east predominately produces livestock and the lower-lying areas produce coconuts, pineapples, cashew nuts, cotton, sugarcane, sisal, and corn.



Currency

The official currency of Kenya is the Shilling which is divided into 100 cents. It takes about 70 shilling to equal one US dollar. Coins are available in denominations of 5c, 10c, 50c and 1 and 5 shillings. Bills are available in denominations of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500 and 1,000 shillings.



Flag

The flag of Kenya was adopted on December 12, 1963, celebrating the country's full independence from the United Kingdom. The Kenyan flag is black-red-green tricolor with white bands dividing each color block. A Masai shield and two spears is centered over the colored blocks.

The colors of the flag are symbolic. Black represents the people of Kenya, red the blood and struggle for freedom. The green stands for Kenya's natural resources and agriculture, while white symbolizes peace and unity. The flag of Kenya stands strong for the defense of freedom which is symbolized by the Masai shield and two spears which are traditional symbols of this main African tribe.